THE CAMPUS

Entered as second-class matter at Middlebury, Vt. 05753 — Published weekly at Proctor Hall, Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vt.

VOL. LXV — MIDDLEBURY, VERMONT, THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1970 — NO. 11

Senate Considers Athletic Programs

Sunday night, the Student Senate continuied its comprehensive review of college athletic policies. Speaking at the meeting were Richard Colman, Director of Athletics, and James Ross, the College's Business Manager.

Colman felt that a college is responsible for the physical and emotional growth of its students as well as their mental growth, suggesting the mutual dependence of the developing mind and body.

Colman then discussed the intercollegiate sports program. Extolling the benefits of competition, Colman also recognized the Senate's concern with the financial straits of Middlebury and the questionable priority intercollegiate competition receives in the Athletic Budget (i.e. It constitutes the single largest item in the current Athletic Budget).

Marshall Forstein suggested the possibility of reducing the number of intercollegiate sports (currently 11 sports for men and 6 sports for women) as a means of redirecting the athletic funds toward a physical education program which would allow more of the college community to participate, such as the building of more squash courts.

Middlebury's athletic department has not spent capital funds on any project since the construction of the Field House in 1948-49, Colman said, and in many respects is behind schools of comparable size in facility additions and modernizations.

Phys. Ed Requirement

Questions were asked regarding the necessity of a two year gym requirement. Colman informed the Senate that several schools are experimenting with doing away with such requirements, others are giving credit for gym courses, and having a one-year requirement. He indicated that the Athletic Policy Committee was weighing the merits of such policies. He went on to discuss the amount of difficulty schools have in stirring up athletics and interest when physical education rests upon an entirely voluntary basis. Those students who have no natural inclination toward sports

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Changes in Deans Office Personnel To Be Announced Soon by Armstrong

President Armstrong will announce on Monday "changes" within the offices of the Student Deans. The announcement is expected at the February 2 Faculty Meeting. Armstrong told of the impending alterations at his Friday press conference when he said "there are plans under way" for "certain personnel changes within the institution." Asked if the changes involved the offices of the Dean of Men and the Dean of Women, Armstrong said that they did.

The separation of the Offices of the two Student Deans — the Dean of Men and the Dean of Women — have long been under study by the administration.

Last Fall at a press conference, Armstrong announced that the offices were being reassessed and that he would be making some changes in their structure later in the year. However, he added, the success of any structure is very much dependent upon the personalities involved.

Student Opinion

In reply to a question concerning student participation in the decision making, Armstrong said that student opinion was considered through various members of the administration, though no students had been directly consulted by his office.

He noted that his decisions in regard to the Student Deans had been discussed at the January meeting of the Board of Trustees and stressed that he felt he had obtained sufficient authorization from the Board for the changes he intends.

Among the suggestions that have arisen from discussion of Student Deans is the abolition of the titles "Dean of Men" and "Dean of Women" in favor of

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Armstrong

Armstrong Sets New Goals

President James Armstrong set expanded goals for his office Friday at his press conference. Armstrong said, "I sense very much the need to shake myself loose. . .from the direct operational responsibility" of the College to gain more contact with students.

He added that his goals as president were twofold, to head the corporation in order to provide for its financial well-being, and to educate its students. Increasing his contact with students, he hopes, will enable him to be a better educational leader of the College.

Armstrong noted he "enjoyed . . .immensely" his Winter Term class in which he has direct contact with students. The course is the first that the President has taught in six years.

The Governance Committee has frequently discussed advising the President to maintain more contact with students. Recent relations between the President and the Student Senate leaders have been somewhat strained due to a meeting held last Fall between the College Council and the Undergraduate Life Committee of the Board of Trustees. Armstrong regards the meeting as a "confrontation meeting."

At the meeting Officers of the Senate asked that faculty and administrators of the College Council be present only as auditors, without the power to speak. Earlier the Senate leaders had agreed that faculty and administrators would participate President Armstrong left the session.

Busy Schedule

Armstrong's limited contact with students has been a source of discontent with some students

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Drug Conference Held

People in this country should stop trying to place the blame and instead shoulder the responsibility for finding solutions to the growing drug problem, Mrs. Loretta Semple, of California, said Tuesday afternoon in the keynote address of the three-day Drug Symposium.

Mrs. Semple, who is the founder of the Drug Information and Youth Crisis Center of Monterey County, Calif., told local residents, faculty members and students at the opening session of the symposium that the answer to this national problem lies in education, rehabilitation and a better understanding of the size of the problem. Research is another means, but if it is done by biased clinicians it can be dangerous, she explained.

The keynote speaker said that first an evaluation of the problem should be made and then a coordinated effort should be launched to find solutions. She suggested that this can be done by discussion and airing differences.

Middlebury is to be congratulated for having the foresight to provide for such a discussion through this symposium, Mrs. Semple said. Such a symposium is beneficial because it lays the foundation for changing attitudes and life styles of people.

The incidence of drug use, she predicted, is likely to get

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Pot History

The history of experiments with marijuana, with detailed reference to current experiments on rats, was the subject of a lecture Dr. Vincent Lynch of St. Johns University gave Wednesday afternoon at the BOG Drug Symposium.

Emphasizing the physiological aspects of the cannibis (marijuana) plant, Lynch began by tracing the historical background of the drug from its first use in Egyptian and Scythian cultures to the most recent medical attempts to use it in treating psychosis and alcoholism. He reviewed the failure of marijuana as a cure for disease and as a sedtive, stating tht by 1937 cannibis had fallen into medical oblivion because researchers could not establish any reasonable use for the plant.

Response of Rats

Lynch then examined the behavioral response of rats to marijuana. While under the influence of the drug, the rats lost their fears and basic inhibitions; the drug affected their auditory and visual responses and even limited their fear of fire.

When asked the potential medical applications of cannibis, Dr. Lynch replied that the plant could be useful under re-

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Legal Debate

"Freedom of education should be mind-sharpening, not mind-fuzzing," said Dean Wonnacott in a discussion on the college's position on drugs that took place on Wednesday night of the Middlebury Drug Symposium. The Dean was a member of a panel in Wright Theatre that included four Symposium speakers: Mrs. Laura Jackson, Mrs. Lorri Semple, Dr. Ronald Steffenhagen, Charles Tetzlaff, and two students: moderator Jim Gilmond and Obie Benz.

Gilmond opened the session by presenting the topic, "Given the legal structure within which a college must operate, which is the more valid approach toward drugs for the college: that of the middle man, that of the informer, or that of the ignorer," pointing to Middlebury's present ambiguous drug policies, and questioning the right of any college to restrict freedom of education. Dean Wonnacott countered with the preceding quotation, but admitted that there are ambiguities in the college's statement on drugs. Dr. Steffenhagen pointed out that a vague policy would allow the College to be more humane in dealing with drug users.

Drug Center Proposed

Obie Benz suggested the forming of an "encounter group" on drugs and setting up

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Symposium

By ANA CARA

Those who attended the BOG sponsored Drug Symposium held on January 20, 21, and 22 learned that peanut butter oil and mayonnaise are making the scene today, that a spoonful of ice cream can weigh a ton, that Mr. LSD can take you on a one-way trip, that a high rat would rather sink than swim, and that a head may be ahead of the head of the government. This and other more serious and practical information came to light in the series of speeches, panels, and discussions which made up the program of the symposium. Especially stimulating were the small, informal bull sessions where students and speakers talked freely and casually.

TUESDAY NIGHT

One such group formed after the panel discussion held Tuesday night in Wright Theater when interested mem-

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Student One-Acts Slated

By LEE FERRY

Two student-directed plays, Jean Genet's **The Maids**, and George Bernard Shaw's **Overrules** will be presented Tuesday and Wednesday, February 3 and 4 at 8:15 p. m. in Wright Memorial Theatre. There will be no admission. Ron Najman, a Junior, is directing **The Maids** and **Overruled** will be directed by David Koret, also a Junior.

The Maids will be a "semi-presentation production," somewhat similar in conception to Bart Teush's dramatization of **The Bacchae** performed last Spring. A "sub-text" will be used, in "an effort to illuminate the author's text through the metaphor of behavior extraneous to, but paralleling, the sense of the author's lines." Najman has chosen to "use both men and women performing different portions of the play," rather than adhering to Genet's original conception **The Maids** was written for performance by three men) or to "the more conventional approach," in which a female cast is used.

Entertainment Main Concern

Dave Koret has shifted the setting of **Overruled** from hotel sitting room to a croquet court in a garden in order to emphasize the "game-element" underlying the action of the short comedy. Koret feels that, "the confrontation that ensues, that is, the reactions of the characters when forced to face their hypocrisy in playing games constantly, borders on, and steps into, the realm of the absurd." Koret also considers entertainment a main concern in his production, "a simple enough objective, but one that this director feels is missing in too much contemporary theater."

The short period of time devoted to Winter Term poses serious problems in the production of a play. The cast requires almost two weeks for the memor-

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NEWS SHORTS

Akpan Edits Journal

John Akpan '70 is presently the editor-in-chief of The Nigerian Journal. Formerly The Nigerian's Student Voice, the title was changed this year by John in hopes of making the journal a more serious paper dealing with international problems and contemporary issues of Africa while also continuing to be a good forum for the Nigerian students. The journal includes such articles as an interview with Under-Secretary Bunche of the UN on "The United Nations in the Revolution in Africa in the 1960's," an editorial on "The 70's — Africa's Decade," and an article on "The Genesis of Nigerian Civil War."

A 6 to 8 page paper printed quarterly, The Nigerian Journal is internationally distributed in an attempt to reach Nigerian and African students all over the world. The journal has been published by the Nigerian Student's Union in America since 1963. Most of its writers consist of members of the Union, college professors or guest writers yet anyone writing something of relevance to Africa is welcome to submit articles. John needs typing assistance for his publication, too. If you are willing to help, please contact him, c/o Box 611.

Draft Counseling Service

A Draft Counseling Service is being organized by several Middlebury students in order to provide information concerning draft status, Conscientious Objector requirements and draft deferments. The group hopes to enlist the services of Dr. Parton and possibly those of a legal advisor.

Faculty and other members of the Middlebury community interested in this program are asked to contact one of the following student organizers: Jeff Brown, Mark Ellenberger, Mac Everrett and Ron Johansson.

New Faculty For '70-71

The total number of Middlebury faculty will be increased by three people next September. Departments scheduled to receive an incrment in their number of teaching faculty are the English Department, and the French Department. Each of these departments will receive one new instructor.

ROTC Contract Revised

Negotiations with the U. S. Army for renewal of the ROTC contract are "completed." The negotiations modified the present contract in accordance with the conditions imposed by the faculty at its October meeting. Under the new contract, scheduled to take effect next September, ROTC courses will not be eligible for academic credit, the military science teachers will not have voting faculty status though they will still be titled professors, and Military Science will offer a "program," not a course. The negotiations were completed in December.

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Concerts, Dorm Studied

The Monday meeting of the College Council opened with a discussion of the funding of the Concert Lecture Series. Presently, the series is financed by allocation from the college's general funds and the Vermont Council of Arts, which receives a federal grant for the sponsorship of young American artists. However, Dean Dennis O'Brien stated that the Concert Series must increase its budget, for the price of concerts is rising, and the quality of the series should not be compromised due to financial considerations.

O'Brien suggested that the college sell a combination ticket, including theatre presentations, Concert films, and concerts. The ticket could be offered at about $15, a great saving over the cost of paying for each event separately. The charge for what is now a free series would augment, rather than replace, the present college subsidy. O'Brien pointed out that with greater funds, more "name" performers could be invited.

New Dormitory

Dean O'Brien then presented the plans for construction of a dormitory which will be started in a few weeks. The newest dorm will face east-west and is set north-west of the present new men's residence. While this dorm is basically like those completed last winter, there will be several modifications. The ground floor will have living space, rather than the present waiting area. The central bathrooms will be replaced by a kitchenette with a circular stairway connecting common rooms. The majority of the rooms will be singles, about the same size as those already built, but the doubles will consist of two separate rooms with a connecting door. The rooms will be furnished basically the same, though the sixth floor rooms will be constructed with lofts.

Soundproofing will be a major concern, and other technical problems, such as heat regulation and window leakage, will be taken into consideration. The dorm is in two sections, one a floor taller than the other. There is a possibility that one of the units will be staggered forward, to make the facade more interesting aesthetically.

Chemistry Building

The plans for the renovation of the old Chemistry building were presented The entrance hallway divides the ground floor into two suite arrangements. Eight or nine people will live around a kitchenette and lounge area. The rooms are, again, mostly singles and are approximately the same size as the rooms in the new dorms. However, the ceilings are about ten inches higher and the large windows will let in a lot of light.

EPC Considering Change In Course Requirements

The Educational Policy Committee is considering the elimination of divisional requirements, the physical education requirements, and freshman requirements.

In an interview with **The Campus**, Professor Frederick Cabot, chairman of the EPC, said, "The question now is: do we go along and introduce something into the faculty which is . . .kind of piecemeal, taking care of the requirements issue or do we want to take the time to go to the faculty with a much-more broad-range, comprehensive program" which not only does away with the present system of divisional requirements, but would change "quite drastically" the present curriculum for both freshman and the upper classes.

"If we can get a comprehensive, really rather-imaginative program worked out, we would rather that than do it piecemeal."

"Frankly," adds Cabot, "I don't think there's much question that the group requirements are probably going to go." The present divisional requirements would be largely unnecessary, says Cabot, if "the current departmental breakdown. . .is broken down itself." Problem courses, he notes, would result in "a certain amount of cross-fertilization" between the departments.

"We're sort of waiting on the Phys. Ed. Department to give us its plan," Cabot remarked, and added, "I'd like to see what they come up with before we try to suggest anything to them." A subcommittee of the Athletic Policy Committee is currently deliberating on modification or elimination of the Phys. Ed. requirement.

Cabot expressed the hope that erations and submit proposals to the faculty by March or April, so that changes could go into effect next fall.

Don't Speed on Highways

Middlebury Conference To Explore Education

On Wednesday, March 11, Middlebury will begin its three-day Conference, "The Liberal Arts College-Special Education for the Elite." According to Carol Firminger, the student chairman of the Conference, the series of lectures and discussion groups will explore the "snob elements" within the college, including talk on what separates it from the rest of the society and what alienates certain groups within the college community itself.

Dr. Ralph W. Conant, director of the Southwest Center for Urban Research at Rice and Houston Universities, will lecture on student activism and protest in connection with his new book, **Riots, Revolution and Insurrection.** Dr. Wilbert LeMelle will speak on black education in the elite society, and Dr. Schwab of Princeton University will concern himself with questions of college curriculum as dealt with in his book, **College Curriculum and Student Protest.**

In a panel discussion with Dr. Schwab, Dean O'Brien and students from his class on education at Middlebury will present their views on the Middlebury curriculum.

Also tentatively scheduled to appear are Harvard senior Marc Gerzon, author of **The Whole World is Watching**, and Dr. John Speigel, director of the Lemberg Center for the Study of Violence at Brandeis University.

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The Vandals Took The Handle

WEATHERMAN!

BY ROBERT METZGER

The Weathermen are the anti-heroes of the New Left, as well as the classic villains of the Right. A sort of universal anathema, they represent all things bad to all people. They have aroused hatred and fear within both the Movement and the Establishment. Everybody from J. Edgar Hoover to Abbie Hoffman is down on them. Says Hoffman: "The Weathermen want to do hand-to-hand combat with pigs. So they pick the biggest and best known around, pick a random date for obscure reasons and an arena the way sportsmen would, and then go into battle. It might be termed Ghandian violence, for the element of purging guilt through bearing witness is quite apparent."

The mere mention of the name "Weathermen" draws an almost Pavlovian reaction from the general populace. Even those who consider themselves "radicals" often find it convenient to dismiss the Weathermen out of hand, much as **Time** magazine branded them "Custeristic" and left the analysis at that. However, there is a lot more to the Weathermen than clubs and helmets, for they represent a whole new dimension in the radical movement, a life-style so intense that it shatters traditonal conceptions and challenges the validity of its own past. They believe that the Revolution has already begun, and that their task is to add to the depth of this revolution by creating a "white riot" in support of the Blacks and the oppressed peoples of the Third World, who are considered to be the leaders of this inevitable struggle. The position of white radicals is to support the rising of these oppressed peoples by conceding that the Revolution has started and that they must throw off their privileges and join in the fighting here in the mother country of Imperialism. Thus, the Weathermen see themselves as a kind of national liberation movement, on the order of the Viet Cong, the Palestinian liberation fighters (El-Fatah), the Black Panthers, and of course, the revolutionaries of yore — the Chinese Communists and the Cuban liberators.

"One, Two, Three, Many SDS's . . ."

The Weathermen style of operations was originated last April at Kent State University in Ohio, when a small group of SDS activists crashed through lines of both "jocks" and police in order to occupy a building in which a hearing was being conducted on disciplinary and student - power issues. The name "Weatherman" was coined at the SDS National Conference (NC) held last September in Chicago. The position paper of Revolutionary Youth Movement I (RYM I) began with a quotation from Dylan: "You don't need a weatherman to know which way the wind blows." RYM I was comprised of the then members of the SDS National Office (NO) which included Inter - organizational Secretary Bernadine Dohrn, SDS President and Columbia champion Mark Rudd, along with Bill Ayers, John Jacobs, and several others. The RYM I position paper was a 10,000 word masterpiece of leftist cliches and Maoist prose, totally impossible to endure.

In the eyes of the NO such a massive statement of ideology was vitally necessary, for they saw the NC shaping up as a battle between themselves (allied with RYM II, another faction) and the Progressive-Labor (PL) faction. The PL element of SDS was the most purely Maoist faction of the various splinter groups. PL doctrine held that the Revolution had not yet begun, and thus

the task of white revolutionaries was to organize for the coming struggle against Imperialism and **oppression of the workers.** The PL position on the working class was substantially different from that of RYM I in that PL held that the workers were the key to the Revolution, rather than Blacks and the Third World groups. The Weathermen ignored the workers, holding that the working class in the United States was too "bought-off" by the capitalist system, and thus too tied to the Establishment's system of rewards and punishments to be viable revolutionaries. RYM I also held that although the older workers held little organizing potential, the younger workers and dispossessed and alienated youth were less bought-off and should thus be brought into the Movement in support of the Third World movements.

Reactionary Nationalism

RYM I hoped to crucify PL on its position regarding the Blacks, which was the Blacks were not a separate revolutionary force. Rather, the Blacks were merely doubly-suppressed workers, but in other than that respect were entitled to no special place in the coming struggle. Another major bone of contention was the PL position on "wars of national liberation," in particular the struggle in Viet Nam. Whereas the RYM groups vigorously supported the NLF and North Vietnamese, PL accused the NLF of having "sold out" by agreeing to negotiate at all. PL considers all nationalism "reactionary." Since the Black Panthers are nationalist, they are "reactionary." Needless to say, RYM had no trouble bringing the Panthers to their support. Third World actions are also nationalistic, and thus they too are "reactionary." PL even attacked open admissions demands by stating that bourgeois education weakens the potential revolutionary spirit. However, most PL'ers go to college themselves. PL branded the People's Park action as a "bourgeois grab for privilege," "stealing free parking space from the workers." If you did not agree with the entirety of the PL line, you were either "racist," "anti-communist," or merely "reactionary."

Expulsion: Where Is The Revolution?

The factionalism that plagued the National Convention was a direct result of the overall situation, for "politics without promise rapidly loses its coherence." What happened at Chicago dealt little with reality; rather, delegates chose to participate in an intense struggle to see which of the factions was "more Mao than thou." When the NO realized the danger that PL presented to SDS they chose not to base their attack on practice but on vague and often meaningless ideas. Throughout the National Conference, relevance was hardly a principal question. The crisis of American Imperialism was ignored, as were any of the substantial questions dealing with the problem of SDS's isolation on campuses. The delegates also failed to discuss the growing signs of economic collapse in America, and mundane questions relating to the problems of approaching and incorporating less militant leftists were not only unanswered but also unasked. The issues that did arise, such as the position of Women in the Revolution ("Supine" — said one Black Panther, leaving the audience to guess whether he meant "prone" or was merely expressing a personal preference), the role of students, the role of workers, etc., were used as cannon fodder with which each side hoped to generate strength in the final ideological show down between the NO and PL.

Not all the delegates at the NC were alligned into these two broad groups. There were a number of large splinter groups which subscribed to neither side, preferring to pass up Maoist theories which they felt bore little relation to the real world. Notably these factions included SDS groups from Boston, Brooklyn, Madison, S. F. State (Joe Hill Caucus), Berkeley, and Stanford. All had been involved in significant actions during the year and all except Stanford faced strong PL chapters in their area. They were in favor of dealing with PL on the basis of practice rather than its adherence to abstract principles.

But the NO and thus the Weathermen held the upper hand, since the nucleus of RYM I was geographically close to Chicago (in the Ohio and Michigan regions) and since the NO controlled convention security and printing equipment. They also had the Black Panthers, who were used in various manners of intimidation. The grim gathering, only slightly less democratic than the 1968 Democratic Convention, wore on slowly and degenerated to demonstrations in which each side would chant hoarsely at the other, usually standing on their chairs and valiantly waving the Red Book. As Chairman Mao warns, "there are those among us who would wave the Red Book to oppose the Red Book." The whole thing was a tragic theater of the comic absurd.

When the smoke had cleared, the NO had expelled PL from SDS, in much the way that Trotsky once expelled Stalin. When the NO realized that its own coalition was breaking apart and that it was out-voted anyway, it led a walkout of all those who opposed PL. After some delibertion, the NO "expelled" PL. Now there are really three SDS's. (RYM I and II, and PL) plus a variety of unaligned groups. All of these factions claim to be the real SDS.

Rising Up Angry

The seeming predominance of the Weathermen is more illusory than real, for they are in many ways a creation of the media, which feeds upon their peculiar brand of "anarchy" with a vengence. Not only does publicity help them sell newspapers, it helps the Weathermen spread their seed of Revolution. So it is that the Weathermen have been called "media guerrillas."

So far, none of their actions have been large. They have engaged as a group in two events, one in Chicago called the "Days of Rage" last October, the other in the Capital in conjunction with November's March On Washington. There have also been a number of isolated local

actions organized by Weathermen collectives in Boston, Detroit, Philadelphia, and New York.

Local actions have taken various forms. In New York, the Weathermen have been associated with a rash of bombings. In other cities, Weathermen concentrate on recruitment of dispossessed youth. For example, in Detroit a group of Weathermen entered an examination room in a community college, locked the doors, subdued the teacher, and then took two hostile male students out of action with karate blows. They have raided high schools in blue collar areas in attempts to stage massive "jailbreaks." One such raid occurred in Boston on Girl's Trade High School. Weathermen entered the school carrying NLF flags and looking for trouble. They usually find it. In one "jailbreak" attempt, a weatherman was burned in effigy; in another students mobilized and roughed up their would-be tempters.

But by their own definition the Weathermen have not completely failed. They see this phase of the Revolution as one in which their actions can be little but "exemplary." Their large actions have been motivated out of a spirit of demonstration rather than any kind of real hopes for sparking final battles.

Days of Rage

Chicago, scene of countless crimes past, was the scene of the Weatherman's first coordinated action. They approached the Days of Rage with a developing philosophy of violence. Violence, especially violence to property, becomes to the Weathermen a necessary aspect of the struggle against a government of illegitimate authority. Choosing Chicago to be the site of the first action was an obvious decision, for the Weatherman planned to contrast their "white riot" with the police riot that occurred during the Democratic Convention. The Weathermen hoped to build a "Red Army" in Chicago, with which they would battle the pigs on their own, without support.

They got their battle, and finished up the Chicago action with 200 of their members arrested and numerous injured, at the expense of a few pigs hurt and one well-known cop, Richard Elrod, out of commission with a broken neck. They had approached their confrontation armed with clubs and bricks, protected with helmets and masks, wearing army field jackets and heavy boots. They attacked at first in force, then breaking up into smaller "affinity groups," which roamed about Chicago (in whatever area had been chosen for that particular day's activities) breaking windows and smashing things, and attacking police as they encountered them. But when it was all over, little had changed.

In Washington the Weathermen concentrated their efforts at three events: a march on the South Vietnamese embassy, a march on the Justice Department, and a rally to protest the building of the Three Sisters Bridge through the heart of the Black community in Washington. All of these actions were greeted with considerable amounts of tear gas and minor amounts of clubbing. As in Chicago, it was the police who were better organized. In each case the Weathermen and their allies went into the action looking for a violent confrontation, and in all cases they initiated the violence, usually by a well-tossed brick. They were more successful in Washington than in Chicago in their quest to recruit people to their movement, for a number of young people not unexpectedly got enmeshed in the romantic ideal of fighting the pigs in the street, bringing the war home, wearing a helmet and carrying a club, etc. These people are hardly going to serve as the radical catalysts for the broader Revolution, but the very fact that the Weathermen do have such an almost legendary appeal to young aspiring radicals shows that they have accomplished something, for simply not to fear fighting is in itself winning.

"Cop Out, Drop Out, Move Out"

Comparisons between the Weathermen and John Brown are somewhat inevitable. Brown took the wrong action at the wrong time for the right cause. The attack on Harper's Ferry was a romantic mission, it was a just cause, but it failed nonetheless. So it is with the Weathermen.

One doesn't have to agree with what the Weathermen do or with the collective life style, to agree with what they say. It is a surprisingly short hop from demonstrating about the war in Vietnam to finding that the maladies of this country are indeed brutally extensive, requiring action more vigorous than the carrying of placards.

The Weathermen have taken this line of logic to the extreme and have rejected society entirely in favor of a new way of life. Their life is one of stringent discipline, constant self- criticism (for there are always great dangers of psycho-drama — Weathermen are often warned about the dangers of the "death trip," or "machismo trip" or the "violence trip.") As Abbie Hoffman would agree, theirs is a life of attrition and of bearing witness, and it is equally obvious that the Weathermen are quasi-religious in their struggle.

Perhaps in the final analysis what the Weathermen have done is to take the ultimate radical ego-trip answer to the question that of necessity plagues the enlightened activist. There are three alternatives: cop out, drop out, or move out. The Weathermen are moving out in a big way, and even if they never march again they are entitled at least a small place in the folklore of the Movement.

Bibliography

Sources used in the preparation of this article include: **Ramparts,** September, 1969; **Esquire,** October, 1969; **Hard Times,** October 20 - 27, 1969; **Fire,** November 21, 1969; **Northeastern NEWS,** October 17, 1969; **CPS** dispatches, esp. December 9, 1969, by Rich Fitch; plus various issues of **New Left Notes** and other assorted pieces of literature put out by the various factions of SDS.

Van Vleck on the envronmental crisis: population, pollution, poverty, posterity

By KAREN ABARBANEL

Every three years the population of the world increases by 210 million people, the present size of the United States. Twenty million children are born annually in India; eight million of these children will probably be of subhuman intelligence by the time they enter school as a result of rampant malnutrition. A lack of vital proteins caused by malnutrition will probably cause permanent brain damage in 300 million children in other nations, including the United States. Some experts estimate that two third's of the world's 3.4 billion people are hungry and will starve when the entire population of the world doubles in 30 years.

Professor David Van Vleck utilized a wealth of scientific data in his lecture, "Population, Pollution, Poverty, Posterity," on Tuesday, Jan. 27. He examined the critical problem of the "exploding world population," and its devastating symptoms: malnutrition, "starvation, poverty, urban deterioration," and "international tensions." Van Vleck emphasized the need for a scientific, impartial confrontation of this problem, and its immediate implications, particularly for the United States as the world's wealthiest industrial and agricultural nation. The main concerns he attempted to outline in his presentation were: the immediate need for population stabilization in the U. S., the difficulties involved in the process of stabilization and the "desperate need for universal legalization of abortion throughout the world."

Carrying Capacity Endangered By Overpopulation

Van Vleck outlined a few basic observations concerning the nature of population growth and its relationship to the ecological stability of our environment in his effort to establish the need for population control through legalized abortion. Ecolgically, any area of ground can support a certain number of inhabitants at any given time; this number is referred to as "the carrying capacity" of that particular environment. If the population increases beyond the carrying capacity an unstable situation results, which can be corrected only when the death rate of the population exceeds its birth rate.

The implications of these observations for the future of the world's human population were clearly traced by Professor Van Vleck in a series of questions concerning man's role in his environment: "Can man on his planet find himself in a situatio where the carrying capacity will not support the population? And how about the United States? Can our rich, powerful nation find itself in a situation where our carrying capacity is unable to support our population? The answer to all these questions is probably yes, although difficult to prove at this time. However, it is safe to say that continucus growth of population, pollution and consumption of natural resources can lead only to increased poverty, and increased death rates as the carrying capacity is surpassed."

Population Stabilization Vital

In order to stablize the world's population at this time, the average family would be required to limit itself to one child. If the population were to be stablized within 30 to 40 years it would be necessary for every family to restrict itself to only two children. However, at present, "no nation is committed to stabilizing its own population." Even India, a country in which overpopulation has already reached terrible proportions, can only hope to decrease its birth rate from 40 to 25 percent by 1975. If this goal is accomplished India's population will be doubled every 40 years instead of every 30 years, not a significant decrease when viewed within the context of total world population escalation. If Mexico's present birth rate continues for another 30 years, that country will have a population equal to the number of people in mainland China today.

Yet these frightening statistics have not resulted in a voluntary limitation of family size in any nation. "One-third of all adult humans are illiterate, (each year 30 million babies are born who will grow up to be illiterate) and do not understand the interrelationships between growth of population, poverty, pollution, and carrying capacity. . .So it is up to the leading educated nations such as the United States, to show the way by stabilizing our population."

No Control Program

The United States however, although aware of the continuing threat of overpopulation, seems unwilling to undertake an organized program of population control for a variety of reasons. Population growth in the U. S., in contrast to most nations, is "primarily the result of wanted babies." The average American family has three children; four out of five children are from middle or upper income families. The number of American childbearers will double in the years between 1960 and 1990. Professor Van Vleck stated, "These signs indicate to me that America will not stabilize its population in the near future. My fear is that we shall not volunteer to stabilize our population until possibly our carrying capacity has been exceeded. My fear is that we shall not volunteer to stabliize our population until our quality of life has deteriorated beyond our worst fears."

Pollution and Overconsumption

The trends which led Professor Van Vleck to these conclusions are those of the continuing pollution of air and water, the overconsumption of our environment's natural resources and the demands other nations may soon make upon America's resources. "The United States is one of four major nations that

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Winter Session

I sleep until I get dirty,
Shower until I get tired . . .

Bruce Morgan

The Campus

The student newspaper of Middlebury College, published at Middlebury, Vermont 05753 every Thursday in the College year, except official College holidays and during examination periods.

Second-class postage paid at Middlebury, Vermont 05753. Subscription rate: $6.00 per year; $3.50 per semester.

Editorial and Business offices in Proctor Hall, Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vermont 05753. Telephone 388-2813. Address: Box 798, Middlebury College. Business and Advertising Telephone 388-7640.

Opinions expressed on the editorial page do not necessarily reflect the official position of the College. Signed columns, letters and articles are the responsibility of the writer.

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Lawson Pleased With Freshmen

By NAT AYER

Coach Tom Lawson is pleased with what his freshmen basketball team has done so far. Their win over Vermont recently, for instance, is the first time Middlebury has beaten them in the 7 years or so they have been competing on a frosh basis.

Their first win, 62-60, over Union started them off on their fastest start in years. It was an upset, and those are always good to have right away. They then took St. Michel's 72-60, and that led to the 81-47 victory over Norwich. It was only when they hosted St. Mike's they met with their first and only loss so far, 69-68.

Jack Kirsch and Dick Hayes, 15 and 14 pt. ave. to date respectively lead the small eight man team. Chuck Albright has proven himself a good quarterback, handling the ball well. Bob Elliot, Lawson says, is an outstanding rebounder. The others on the team, Rick Jackson, Terry McGuirk, Art Deske, and Rusty Peck all see action, as there are no regular starters It is a balanced team, everybody getting in on the scoring.

The players are getting extensive individual experience as well through the practices with the varsity. This system may turn out better ball players in the end, but in the meantime, it is taking away the chance for team-work of any high caliber. Apparently though, the team does not mind this fact, and they go out and win anyhow.

The frosh hockey team has not been quite so fortunate, losing six of their games in as many starts.

Typically the biggest problem is that all the best freshmen are being used by Wendy Forbes on the varsity.

This has caused Tim Carey, the new freshman coach, and several players of last year's fantasy of a team, to get together a junior varsity team. This plan was squashed this winter because the sophomores didn't want to cut their hair and return to the regimented world of team hockey. They enjoy the noon-time hockey best.

Bill Burke and Ross Fruen have been sharing equally the goaltending responsibilities, and both seem reasonably solid in the nets, though more experience will be a great help.

Keith Hereford and Charles Schuster are the defense, playing most of every game. They are both big and strong with good shots. Chris Cartwright has been the relief man.

There are two full lines on offense, the first having Randal Spencer and David Prescott as wings for center Mike Kelly. Brendan Buckley plays between John Donovan and Fred Burditt on the second line. Skip Atwater, Josh Rich, and Willie Weiss practice with the team but have not yet played in games.

Mr. Carey is really pleased with his team, even though the losses have been sometimes astounding (17-0 to Dartmouth!) He says they have a great sense of humor, and he feels fortunate to be coaching kids who do not get morose and begin to badmouth, which he thinks can happen easily when a team always loses.

In any case, the squad looks much better than last year's. There is more depth, and the lines are closer together in ability to assure a constant offense. The only poor spot would have to be that there aren't any substitute defensemen. Two good ones have to tire out eventually, no matter how good.

Truth has only to change hands a few times to become fiction.

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Hockey Team Falls To UVM Alumni Game Good Fun...

BY NAT AYER

Ah. ·.It's a sad day for hockey fans as I write this and you read it. I've been trying to think of something exciting to report, or something funny, but there just isn't anything. No rink-long rushes by Iggy, no proey shots by Glynn, and no half a dozen breathtaking goals by Phil Latreille.

I've seen a few heads smashed in, a back or two chopped into by sticks, several limp bodies crumbled on the ice, decked by echoing checks, but nothing really more than mildly humorous incidents. Except for ex-varsity member John Tuohy, who threw a beautiful punch in an intramural game.

The rest of this article will probably be quite dull, and I would strongly recommend that the reader move on to the Bush League section, which will undoubtedly be more amusing and informative.

Down to Business

About ten minutes into the first forechecking drill, little Willie Weiss was sent off the ice for trying to revengefully decapitate a team-mate. His father watched with concern from his unknown rinkside position. Oops, that's a freshman practice. . .

About fifteen minutes into the first period on UVM's rink, Vermont scored its first goal of six to begin the 6-2 whipping the Catamounts gave Middlebury's varsity. The details in the game are interesting only to UVM fans, and since this is for the Middlebury paper, I'll omit them. I think my article on last year's game is more accurate, and indeed I have been advised by one of the players to run that again.

As in last year's game, Vermont goalie Dave Reece was outstanding. He made 26 saves, some of which robbed excellent Panther attempts to score. The secret of the Catamount's success in thoroughly tying up the Panthers was heavy forechecking. UVM managed to keep their chief state rivals boxed up in their zone for most of two and one half periods.

It was only toward the middle of the third stanza that Jim Glynn and Tim Silver were able to avert the shameful possibility of a shutout. The score had already mounted to 5-0, and Midd's sting was shortlived as a Cat soon added the final clincher with two minutes left in the game.

Most of the players agree that the reason for the loss was that Midd just had a bad night. Coach Wendy Forbes had the same explanation. "They just had a good night, and we didn't play so well." It is most likely true, however, that the game's atmosphere tended to aid the Vermont team, and possibly made the Panthers uneasy. Last year they had lost on the same rink, with all those jeering fans that are totally anti-Middlebury.

Alumni Game

This winter's alumni game was more fun than last year's for both teams. Ex-headhunter Peter Montori wasn't around, and there were more younger graduates to keep the pace up.

The alumni split into two groups; the one that was made up of older alumni played a frosh squad composed of both varsity and freshman players and the other team, with graduates of the sixties mainly, played the regular varsity team. Each played two periods, the former going first. In both games the old-timers lost. The older team was defeated 4-2, the younger and faster team 7-5. The good thing about the games was that the undergraduates did not go all out to massacre the former students, and this made for easier and happier time. Both teams seemed to be enjoying themselves

B-ball Takes Clarkson; Flanagan, Cartmill Star

By DAN DINOLO

A valiant comeback attempt fell short as the Panthers lost a heartbreaker to St. Michael's here at the Field House on Jan. 14. The late game rally was killed by the clock as the Middlebury quintet had to settle for a 61-58 defeat.

Although they lost, the team played better than they had in recent games. They continued to do so as they beat a stubborn Clarkson team by the score of 93-78. The game was actually closer than the final score indicates, although the Panthers had several opportunities to blow it wide open. Clutch shooting by Pete Ganley (22 pts.) and Bob Wilkinson (15 pts.) kept Clarkson in contention until the end.

Middlebury was sparked by a super - performance from its back-court as John Flanagan and Lee Cartmill accounted for 51 of the team's 93 points. Cartmill penetrated the Clarkson defense with numerous driving lay-ups, finishing with 29 pts. Flanagan clicked from the outside, especially in the first half, as he hits for 22 pts.

Co-captains Rich Browning and Gene Oliver were also instrumental in the win. Geno played a strong game off the boards and chipped in with 18 pts., showing some classy moves around the hoop. In the second half, when things got sticky and the Panther offense had trouble penetrating, Rich Browning kept the Clarkson defense honest by hitting several bombs from downtown. His 10 second half points all came in clutch situations.

A total of 53 fouls were called in the game as both Jim Keyes and sixth man Rick Dowd fouled out. This caused some tense moments late in the game as a cold Bob Schneider had to come in just as Clarkson was rallying. He came through in fine fashion however, delivering some clutch free throws in the closing minutes to ice the game, and finished with 7 pts.

On Saturday the team traveled to UVM and the story was a little different as the Catamounts were just too big for the Panthers. Middlebury closed the gap to six points late in the first half, but went into the locker room trailing 38-26. The opening of the second half was disastrous, for the Panthers could not score during the first four minutes. UVM opened up a big lead at this opportunity and coasted to a 77-55 victory.

"Most Lovable Ski Area in the United States in daily operation"
MAD RIVER GLEN
WAITSFIELD • VERMONT

By JOHN STEVENSON

Definitely the most interesting race this winter is hockey. Any one of five teams is capable of beating the other on a given night.

The Independents are led by the core of last years freshman team. Peter Temple, "Nibs" Whipple, Bill Shepardson and Nat Ayer, displaying colorful hats and headbands, look more like a pack of charging comanches than mild-mannered Midd men. With the addition of near-husbands Hardy Brewster and Rick Wilson, they possess an awesome, yet disciplined attack that has made true believers out of SE, PKT, and the frosh.

ASP is in second place, as a result of their 1-0 victory over DU, in what has been the best game so far. Thought not as polished as the Indies, the Sluggers utilized their great spirit and teamwork to outskate the perennial champs. Peter Post scored the goal, but got excellent support from Mason Browne, Dave Fox, Wayne Scott and the gallery. Also deserving credit is courageous goalie Bruce Gro-

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BOG Drug Conference Raises Many Questions

Understanding Drugs

(Continued from Page 1)

worse before it gets better. Today there are users among every class of people, in small towns and large and young and old. In fact, contrary to the common misconception, the largest number of drug users are in the over 25 age group, she said.

"Experimental drug use is not advisable," Mrs. Semple warned because people react very differently to each drug.

Scientific And Social Problems

Continued from page 1

stricted circumstances with limitations regarding the person involved. He could not forsee any use for cannibis, but he did mention a possible danger where the exposure of a pregnant rat to the plant created abnormality.

Relevance of Rats

A question was raised about the relevance of rats to humans in the drug research. Dr. Lynch replied that he could not say what relevancy the rat had to the human, only that he was conducting experiments on the possible harm of cannibis.

Dr. Lynch spoke from a scientific viewpoint and did not concern himself with social problems. He aimed at explaining the scientific research with animals to find the possible dangers of marijuana.

The session moved into an open discussion with a panel consisting of Dr. William D. Absever of the Student Health Center, Syracuse University; Dr. William Butynski, Executive Director of the Drug Rehabilitation Department, Vermont State Hospital in Waterbury, Vermont; Mr. James Germano, a former drug addict representing the Marathon House in Coventry, Rhode Island; Mr. Art Kleps, League for Spiritual Discovery.

The topics discussed were concerned with the social problems in drugs rather than the scientific realities. The panel considered possible treatments for a "bad trip" and Dr. Absever spoke of the 1012 group at Syracuse University where anyone could rely on a certain phone number 24 hours a day in case of a "bum trip."

College Responsibility In Drugs

Continued from page 1

a 24-hour drug center to help those on bad trips. The idea was commended, but Mrs. Semple, who had run such a center in California, and Mrs. Jackson, of the National Institute of Mental Health both said such a center would only be effective if staffed by qualified personnel.

Dr. Steffenhagen brought up Project Dart, a three-year UVM study of drug users which concluded that the personality of the marijuana user was no different than that of the non-user, before and after the use of the drug.

In a question and answer session, the subject of student paranoia over administration interest in individual drug users was discussed. Dean Wonnacott assured the audience that medical files were completely private, and that the administration policy was one of "hands off."

Environmental Crisis . . .

Continued from page 5

produce agricultural surplus. To what ends will other nations go to force us to give them food when we have food and they do not?. . .We live in a One-World situation. America could not remain a land of plenty in a world of poverty for very long."

Overconsumption of mineral deposits and of oceanic resources is also becoming an increasingly important problem throughout the world, especially in view of the fact that "ninety percent of the ocean is a biological desert." The pollution of irreplacable natural resources is also a growing problem, especially through the destruction of soil, air and water-chemical resources. The growing danger of other forms of pollution, including termal, radioactive, oil, sewage, garbage and noise is very serious, too. "Each pollutant enters the environment and assumes a role in the complex web of life. We are too ignorant to understand the individual effects or even the total effect. The more pollutants we discharge into our life-sustaining environment the greater the chances that we contribute to the decrease of the carrying capacity. In a very real sense, we are playing Russian roulette with our environment and consequently with our own survival. .Nature takes thousands of years to build up a productive environment; at present rates, man may destroy some aspects within a few decades. We are

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Grant For Science Apprenticeship

Dr. Charles W. Scaife, assistant professor of Chemistry, will serve as director of a scientific apprenticeship for five undergraduates this summer at Middlebury. The program will be funded by a $7,370 grant from the National Science Foundation. The grant, which is one of 432 made to 260 colleges and unversities throughout the country.

Under the terms of the Undergraduate Research Participation program, students engaged in summer research will be provided with weekly stipends. In addition, stipends will be available for three faculty members at Middlebury as well as funds for equipment, chemicals and publication costs.

The Lincoln Exchange

BY EDDY SEYMOUR

On Tuesday, January 7, twelve black students from Lincoln University arrived at Middlebury. Largely through the efforts of Arnold McKinney, Special Assistant to Dean O'Brien and Co-ordinator of Community Activities, these students came to Middlebury from a predominantly black campus to sample the life of a black student on a predominantly white campus. Most of them expected coldness or indifference on the part of Middlebury students and faculty. A few expected what was termed, "a nauseating congeniality," on the part of students in their overly solicitous efforts to be friendly.

One student, speaking of attitudes she anticipated finding in the faculty, mentioned the difference between the attitudes of the younger faculty members and their senior colleagues. She expected the younger faculty to be open and accepting of the black students, as having minds capable of relating to ideas, whereas senior faculty members would be more set in their thinking and thus, less receptive to the students' ideas concerning the subject matter; especially when these ideas might come from black experience. A couple of students reflected that they expected to be regarded as a novelty by both students and faculty. They also thought that some of the faculty might expect too much from black students.

With regard to their findings since their arrival here, most of the students interviewed were somewhat surprised by the degree of friendliness and openness that they did find at Middlebury and thought that for the most part the actions of Middlebury students toward them were sincere. There was some comment, however, on the "black-happiness" of some students — the overly courteous, over-catering to them which some Lincoln students felt was caused by a naivete of Middlebury students to black experience. Yet the Lincoln students were quick to say that many of these same overly courteous students seemed to really want to know more about black experience.

Asked about the adjustments they felt were necessary to make in response to this change in their environment, many students mentioned the cold, some of them meaning not only the weather. Lincoln students noted the difficulty of breaking into the various cliques on the Middlebury campus. Once these barriers were overcome, however, the Lincoln students felt that there was a great deal of honesty among the students who did try to get to know them.

On the subject of Middlebury's over-all social life, Lincoln students were inclined to say that Middlebury's facilities or lack thereof were definitely not the problem. The social life of this college is what Middlebury students decide to make it.

Most of the Lincoln students agreed that Middlebury's own black students had been helpful to them, yet opinion on the nature of Middlebury blacks ranged from that of "real black students," i.e., students were proud of, and sure in their blackness, to the opinion that hey were too well assimilated into their predominantly white environment. It was also pointed out that more might have been done to bring blacks and whites together on a social level.

The general consensus on winter term courses was that they had definite academic value. One Lincolner commented that in his particular course, discussions on black-white relations in class aired views that would not have come out in simple social mixing.

All the Lincoln students interviewed agreed that the exchange program itself was worthwhile. One student expressed its value as being a "change from being in the majority." It was valuable if only in the sense that he was "not used to looking for blacks."

The Drug Symposium: One View

(Continued from Page 1)

bers of the audience migrated to Proctor Lounge. The participating speakers included Dr. William D. Alsever, a "straight" in charge of Student Health at Syracuse University and the founder of the Neo-American Church — Arthur Kleps. Ideas and positions with regard to drugs were severely challenged, as witnessed by one student's attack on Mr. Edward F. X. Lawlor, a representative from Smith, Klein and French Laboratories. It was suggested to Mr. Lawlor that the 'genesis' of the American Drug Culture could be traced to the pill for the "excedrin headache," the pill "to keep you going," the one to "sleep, sleep, sleep," and the general hypocritical attitudes of drug companies who were out to make a profit at the expense of the addicted public.

Arthur Kleps advocated that the heads of the country should be the heads of the government. With this proposition he rallied several followers, and the group broke down into even smaller, more intimate groups of students and speakers. Discussion lasted until almost midnight. Even after everyone left Proctor, talk continued at a small bull session in Gifford.

AMERICAN WAY OF LIFE

The following day I attended a session entitled "Society and Drugs," at which the possibilities of incorporating drugs into the American way of life were considered. Vermont State's Attorney Patrick J. Leahy was at hand to provide legal information and to explore the possibilities of legalizing drugs. Mr. Lawlor took the next step in saying that his company would be "more than foolish not to market drugs if they were legalized." And then came the consideration of their use. Art Kleps saw the use of drugs as a religion, and others expressed it as a philosophy of life, until Gene Sapadin felt the need to distinguish between philosophy and theology.

Dr. Vincent de Paul Lynch, Chairman of the Department of Pharmacognosy, Pharmocology and Allied Sciences at St. John's University, lectured on research and medical information in a panel entitled "How to Feed and Care for Your Head." He had valuable medical information to offer; however, it wasn't until he found himself with a small group of students that the success of the communication aimed at by the symposium was felt. Dr. Lynch, one of our more conservative speakers joined a group of students, in a dorm, at which time he gave them medical hints and agreed 'o analyze and report on the contents of several drugs at hand.

A war of sorts raged between Arthur Kleps and Jim Germano, a former drug addict and now director of Marathon House in Coventry, Rhode Island. While Kleps advocated drugs, Germano made it clear that he had "graduated" from that "stage."

NEO-AMERICAN CHURCHMAN

I was fortunate, in working on the symposium, to have the opportunity to talk extensively, on a personal basis, with these two men. I met Kleps at a cocktail party that the Drug Symposium Committee held. Under the social circumstances I was intrigued by his informality, his long hair, and the pullover he wore instead of a tie. He told me he was like the pope of the Neo-American Church. I laughed politely, but soon appreciated his sense of humor when in answer to my question about what he did he said "Well, when I'm out of jail, not involved in a court case or turned on, I attend symposiums." I dined with him the next day and learned fascinating tid-

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The Symposium

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bits about his life, his beliefs, and his church. His father is a Lutheran Minister, but he had never understood religion until he experienced drugs. Now he and his father still disagree on many issues but he is able to comprehend such concepts as God and the Trinity. Before his first experience with drugs, Art was a school psychiatrist. He stayed off drugs for two years but went back to them after meeting Tim Leary. Now he feels a part of the "persecuted religion." Although he claims that the Neo-American Church has no formal structure or rituals, it nevertheless has a catechism. He showed me a copy which he held on to securely, telling me that it was one of the last copies left, but that he was working on a revised, new edition which would soon come out. I asked to be allowed to skim it. He conceded, telling me to return it before he left. I was fascinated by the illustrations, especially one of a frog.

MARATHON MAN

Germano was of a completely different nature. He was blunt, opinionated, and had no inhibitions. He told us how he ran Marathon House, and what he thought of the symposium, as well as discussing many other ideas which he freely expressed and firmly backed up. He felt the only way a symposium of this nature could be successful was through free conversation. He explained that this process was used at Marathon. He told some of us to shut up on occasion when he was talking, yet he listened when something of value was said. A "reformer" of a slightly different nature was also in our group. Mike was part of an Encouter Group at Stonybrook University. He and Germano had been at opposing ends of the discussion, but as the argument continued, their ideas ran more of a parallel course. Germano's short hair and gray flannel suit (both of which he had worn especially for the occasion, since normally he spends his time in his "commune") contrasted more with Mike's long hair, beard and jeans when they were through than did their ideas and goals relating to drugs. This was especially clear to me when Mike shook Germano's hand before leaving and I overheard him say, "I dig you a little more now, man."

LSD TRIP

We were finally off to Burlington to catch Mr. Germano's flight. We had talked and he had missed his plane, so we talked for two more hours over a cup of coffee at the airport. Mr. Germano took us on his first LSD trip through a precise and detailed narration of how his room became a cave, and how he watched a ketchup-like red substance ooze through the door. When he ran to the bathroom to wash his face he found what he expected to be water to be a collection of bugs and insects of all kinds crawling over his palms. I was in a trance as he continued, and was especially intrigued when he told us of a relapse he had at which time a huge snake appeared before him as he was walking down the sidewalk.

The eleven speakers had left by 9:00 a.m. Thursday. The "College Discussion" was held at 10:30. About twenty people showed up, including Dean Wonnacott, Dean Deletis and Mrs. Kelly. The large Bull Session that had been carefully planned to conclude the symposium at which faculty, administration, and students were expected was, in a sense, a failure. But only a failure in attendance. For those there, Mrs. Wonnacott's clarification of the college stand on drugs proved controversial and valuable in evaluating our position within our culture and on our campus in relation to drugs.

No capsuled conclusions resulted from the three day program. More questions were raised. The symposium only provided an opportunity for communication of reliable information and exchange of ideas. Those who participated hopefully saw an entire new phase of an old issue and are able now to evaluate the drug situation from a different, less ignorant, perspective.

Van Vleck

Continued from page 7

destroying what we cannot recreate. And we cannot buy it back."

America: Leader In Population Control

Professor Van Vleck feels that the United States, "symbolic of power, wealth and technology," must lead the world towards a solution of these problems immediately, if our environment is to remain productive and if man himself is to survive.

Though the need for a solution of this nature is acknowledged by most nations, the world's population continues to increase each year. This is explained by the continued desire of couples throughout the world to have more than two children and by the lack of a "cheap easy-to-use effective contraceptive that can be used by the illiterate people of the world. . .Even in the United States, only 6 million people are on the pill which is the only 100 percent effective contraceptive."

Legalized Abortion Imperative

The magnitude of the problem of over-population has led several nations including Japan, Russia, Norway, Denmark, Sweden and most of Eastern Europe to legalize abortion.

Legal abortions performed in hospitals under sterile conditions can be completed in five minutes at a nominal cost of three dollars. The death rate of three dollars. The death rate under these conditions is miniscule when compared to that of the U. S. where illegal abortions outnumber legal abortions by approximately 125 to 1. These tragically unnecessary deaths must force Americans to reevaluate their traditional views concerning the "morality" of legalized abortion.

"We all agree that we must be sensitive to the rights of the unborn embryo. However, we must be equally sensitive to the plight of the unwanted child, born increasingly into a situation of starvation, malnutrition, poverty, joblessness, homelessness, helplessness and hopelessness.

The majority of the world's 800 million illiterate human beings are incapable of "premeditated contraception," a fact which clearly explains the twenty to thirty million abortions performed annually throughout the world. Most of these operations take place in unsterile, dangerous conditions. Yet Professor Van Vleck believes that "There is a universal need for legalized abortion until an ideal contraceptive is discovered, tested and accepted by the world. This process may take ten or twenty years during which our population and undesirable social implications will increase."

The failure of many nations to legalize abortion has also resulted in an increasingly obvious gap between wealth and poverty, another problem which mankind must confront and overcome if he is to survive in its present state. Professor Van Vleck emphasized the implications of this aspect of population control in the conclusion of his lecture:

"Under our present system it is much easier for a rich person to be sterilized than for a poor person. It is also much easier for a rich woman to have a legal or illegal abortion. . The results of such discrimination are as expected: the rich have the number of children they want, the poor do not. The rich get richer and the poor get children The child of a poor family has a right to be born wanted, and a poor parent has an equal right to want her child. Only when abortion is legalized and the cost of the operation is consequently decreased will the poor have access to this ultimate means of family limitation."

Windham College Head Speaks At Middlebury

By ERIC SAMP

The problems which have accompanied the rapid growth of Windham College in Putney, Vt. were the subject of discussion Monday night, led by Dr. Eugene Winslow, President of Windham. Dr. Winslow has been at Windham (founded 1951) since 1964 and has seen the college expand from 167 to 800 students.

The major concern of a growing college is attracting well-qualified students. Windham has made a practice of sending letters to all National Merit semi-finalists and has had good results in attracting them; fifteen applications this year. Dr. Winslow claims a student body "as diversified as can be found anywhere," and states that Windham has "more than its share of hippies." One third of all students entering Windham are transfers, many of whom have flunked out of other colleges. Dr. Winslow termed this group of students as "quite a bunch."

Dr. Winslow then noted that because of its unusually large number of hippies Windham has a high proportion of drug users. In a recent random poll of students 51 percent admitted to having tried "marijuana cigarettes and 24 1-2 percent admitted to smoking these "cigarettes" more than twice a month. As a result the Winslow administration has learned to coexist with marijuana and LSD, but is concerned with the increase in the use of heroin. Recently, Dr. Winslow turned the names of four students who were dealing in heroin over to the state police.

As the discussion came to an end Dr. Winslow insisted on describing Windham's overseas program. There are presently 52 students studying in London and expansion of this program is planned. Dr. Winslow expressed the hope that Middlebury would institute a "comparable program." He thanked BOG for inviting him, commenting, "it is quite an honor to be invited to speak at my Alma Mater."

Social And Dining Units To Open Soon

By LINDA LAURSEN

The opening of the Social and Dining Units is scheduled for February 16, the first day of the Spring Term. The Units were originally scheduled to open in September, 1969.

The eating arrangements of the Units were decided last week by the Social and Dining Units Subcommitte Upperclass at Proctor.

Upperclass students presently eating in College facilities should eat at the societies. Freshmen should eat at Proctor.

Director of the Units, Dean Dale DeLetis notes the change in the wording of the announcement of last Spring; the announcement then said, "will," it now reads "should."

Planning for a party to celebrate the opening of the Units is underway. DeLetis says the party will be a "splash." Ideas for the party include dropping flowers and parachutests from a helicopter and a candlelight parade led by Mr. DeLetis.

Next week there will be a full announcement of the structural policies of the 3 new units, which are informal groupings of both voting and dining members recruited in the membership drives of last year. It has been suggested that the Political Science Department advise in the setting up of a monarchy, an oligarchy and an anarchy. Mr. Deletis thinks it would be interesting to see which government is most effective. Until the permanent governments are set up, a temporary government will organize activities in the Social and Dining Units for both the individual societies and the entire campus.

Membership of the three societies is balanced by class and sex. They are never devoted to special interests or groups.

A new German Center, made out of a faculty office, will be a part of the building, but separate from it in that it can only be reached from outside the building. The Maxkode Foundation has donated $100,000 toward the amortization of the buildings for the center. Located in what was formerly Mr. Deletis' office, the Center will have both a library and a quiet study area for use by all students. Mr. Deletis says, "It will in no way take out any space that would otherwise have been used for students."

The three Social and Dining units are interconnected but have different kinds of decor. For instance, A has a blue rug, B an orange rug, C a black one. The three units contain 6 faculty offices, and faculty members will be encouraged to avail themselves of the dining facilities.

Mr. DeLetis says, "Middlebury can benefit from a place where students can get away from it all, where informal mixing among students of varied interests can take place. In addition, the campus has need of a greater integration of the academic and the social, a place and time when faculty and students can meet and converse, share ideas and come to understand better the problems of mutual concern."

Bush League

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gan who, thanks to something he borrowed from the author, was able to stop shot after shot ff the sticks of the frustrated Mob.

The defending champ, Delta Upsilon has lost many to the Alumni, but still has the horses to take it all. Remaining from last years squad are talented leader Tom Stasz, Jake Gilhooley, Bill Berry, Mark Yeager, and rugged Griff Strasenburgh. Goalie John Baker is improving every day, so with the appearance of Spider Mills and a little more teamwork, the crown could again return to its familiar home. Incidentally, for any of you hockey fans who think intramural hockey is merely boring clashes between spastics, come to the INDY-DU game on Feb. 6 and see for yourselves a classic contest between two very

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Press Conference

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who contend that he is only interested in "building up the prestige" of the College, and "not in educating students."

The President said that his very busy schedule is a factor in limiting his contact with students, but said that he was determined to overcome restrictions imposed by his schedule. He feels that by emphasizing greater availability to students over some of the operational demands made on him as President of the College corporation, he could find more time to see students.

Remarking that in his Winter Term course he was once again seeing students engaged in the learning process, Armstrong added, "I don't think any experience I have had here is quite so rewarding, for the amount of time I've spent."

Off-Campus Living Policy

Commenting on the recent Senate action to restrict off-campus living, Armstrong said his reaction was "one of very considerable approval." He added, "I have not myself favored the policy of diminishing" the importance of the residential aspects of the College.

The Senate and the College Council have approved a proposal restricting off-campus living to married students and those who have "serious reasons for **needing** to live off-campus." The new policy, which will go into effect next Fall, is expected to make more low-income housing available to the community.

Armstrong said that there was "a seeming lack of communication" at a recent meeting between the Governance Committee and the Trustee Committee on the Role of the Trustees. He viewed the meeting as "a kind of warming up session" that holds 'promises for the 'future but was not as fruitful as I thought it would be." He "felt that it was more useful" however, than had some members of the Governance Committee.

Other Topics

Members of the Faculty Teaching Resources Committee are presently being consulted on the makeup of next year's budget, Armstrong noted. This is the first time in College history that faculty members have been consulted on the actual formulation of the College's budget. The complete, final budget is seen only by the President, the Treasurer Carroll Rikert Jr., and the Chairman of the Board of Trustees.

Bids for the construction of "Men's Residence Number 3" have come in, and for the first time in his memory, Armstrong said, they were lower than the College's original estimate.

Armstrong banned taperecorders at the hour-long press conference which was his last regularly-scheduled press conference. He felt that the opening of the Faculty Meeting would relieve the informational burden of the press conferences.

Three of the seven students on the Social and Eating Units Committee have transferred from the College. . .

town-gown group

President Armstrong announced Friday the formation of a Town-College committee to discuss matters of mutual interest. An "agenda for conference" includes traffic problems, tax-assessment issues, and services rendered by the town or the College to the other.

Armstrong said that the committee would discuss mainly concerns of "fiduciary responsibility," not problems of community poverty, such as low-income housing. He said he had not thought of forming the committee to explore means of aiding lower-income persons in the community, but found the proposal worthy of consideration. Karla Baehr, chairman of the Senate, had suggested at a College Council that selectmen were inadequate for representing the lower-income families.

Members of the committee Earl Cone, a contractor, and are for the town: selectman Wynn Underwood, head selectman and a lawyer; for the College: Walter Brooker, Vice-President of the College in charge of development, and Carroll Rikert, treasurer of the College.

Most newsprint used in the United States comes from Canada.

Senate Considers Sports

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(those people whom physical education instructors are most concerned about), are never reached by purely voluntary programs.

Colman remarked that many schools across the nation conducted much of their athletic program on a co-ed basis. This is a direction he would like to see Middlebury follow.

Also considered by the Senate was a motion to allow fraternities to "rush" freshmen during winter term of freshman year rather during the fall semester of sophomore year, as is now current policy. No decision was reached.

Spring Rush

The discussion then turned to the fraternity motion concerning early freshman rush. The change, proposed by the IFC, made special allowance for present freshmen, who would be rushed during the winter-spring semester.

The Senate postponed further discussion of the motion until a larger representation of fraternity point of view could be obtained.

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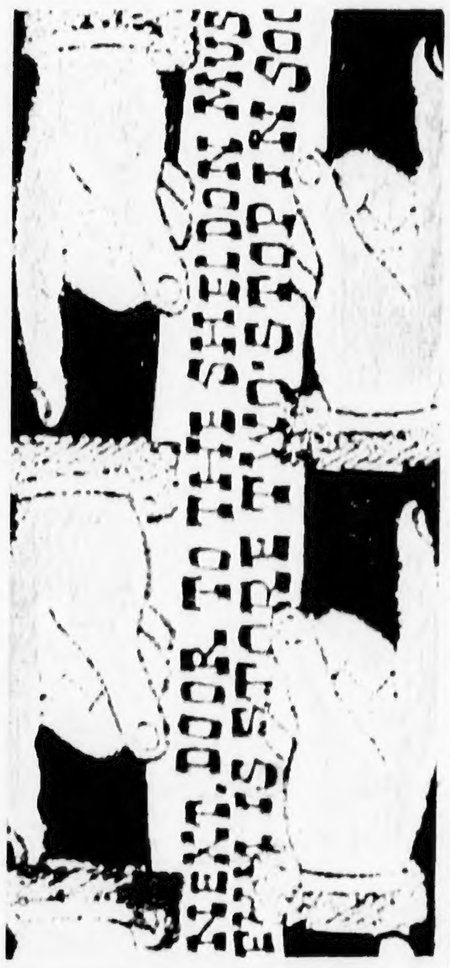

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Bush League

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good teams. **Girls** are invited too!

Sig Ep is another strong team. Popular Dave Taplan, Dito Staley and V. G. Gooding head the scoring parade, along with John "Toomey" Touhy, whose unnecessary rough play this year is apparently an attempt to prove to the league that he's just as tough as when he wore a **varsity** jersey. Fortunately for us mortals, he keeps his gloves on when he swings.

CP and ZP round out the contenders. The Chipsies, led by Dave Hodgson, Tom McGrath, and Bill Wilson, have edged out Zete 6-4, but their forfeit loss to DU shows that their success, potentially very high, will depend on their organization. Zete has the personnel, but so far has failed to put it together into a steady effort Tom Tobin, Brian Collamore, and Montreal castoff John Ferguson are potentially as good a line as any, while subs Jeff Taylor, Dodd Cosgrove and Edmah Miller aren't bad. Tough defenseman Toodge Johnson and Mark Nyvall are performing well too, but it seems that opponents are scoring when one or the other is off the ice. If the Zetes can learn to platoon better, and take the game a little more seriously, then someone's quest for the crown could well be spoiled.

Finally, credit goes out to PKT, KDR, and the FROSH who, with skeleton crews of mostly novice hockey players, are coming out for every game and having the times of their lives.

Basketball Brief

In the Blue League, DU remains on top with three more token games to play before the Championship League, while in the White League Stewart's Phil Pope and big Steve Olbrych sparked an upset win over Sig Ep, moving them into a tie with Zeta Psi for the lead. Finally, Paul Whitteman of the Faculty, who is walking more now and enjoying it less, has moved into third place in the individual scoring race behind Olbrych and PKT's Dana Jones.

Deans To Be Announced

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an all-inclusive title such as "Dean of Students."

Dean Kelly is scheduled to retire in June.

Student Counselors

Some students have suggested that the office not be one of deans but of counselors. Their argument is that students will tend to avoid discussing problems with deans who could undertake disciplinary action on the basis of information gained in the discussion. Such action could occur if, for instance, the student were discussing drug use.

However at least one Dean has pointed out that the title of "Dean" is important for such matters as recommendations of students to people outside the College, and that a title of "Student Counselor" would have little weight outside of the College. The Student Deans could undertake the job of counseling, but should retain their title "because it's easier to re-educate the College than to re-educate the world."

Discussion of the Student Deans has occurred during both years of the Student Senate's existence, and has also occurred to a minor degree in the Governance Committee.

The President said that "the College must continue" and that it cannot wait on all matters of College Governance for the Governance Committee to complete its deliberations.

One Acts Previewed

Continued from page 2

ization of their lines, leaving only two weeks for rehearsals. In view of this time limitation, Najman doubts that any polished production is possible, but he believes that Winter Term does provide a valuable opportunity for experimentation in this area.

The Cast

John Bell, Andy Block, Anne Common, Beverlee Conant, and Anne Garrels will perform in **The Maids.** The cast of **Overruled** includes Kathy Common, David Kunhardt, Candy McCann and Mike Merritt. Sally Andrews is acting as State Manager for **The Maids,** and director Ron Najman will design the set for the play. Ellen Donkin is Stage Manager for **Overruled** and Jeff Brown is set designer. The directors of **The Maids** and **Overruled** will receive academic credit for their work, as will the cast of **The Maids.**

DRIVE CAREFULLY

Letter To The Editor

To the Editor:

A complaint arising from all past conferences at Middlebury is that they all end with the last speech; problems were discussed, solutions suggested, but there was no follow-up.

Three potential solutions that came from the Drug Symposium need further development. But such development must come from different constituencies of the College if it is to be successful.

First, there is a need of aid for persons on "bad trips," or in similar emergency situations. A service run by students, with a psychiatrist and medical doctor on call, could be quite successful. Persons could call some telephone number and talk with or be visited by another student who has been or still is equally involved with drugs. Such a program has been started in Burlington under the name of "Place." A group of students here at Middlebury are organizing a similar group.

Other discussion centered on the need for more intense group involvement, such as an "encounter group." I believe that under the proper supervision such a group could be very beneficial. As always, possibilities are very limited by finances. I think that first we need a full time counselor, whether a clinical psychologist or a psychiatrist. For the needs of the whole school perhaps this should come first. The "encounter group" might be able to find outside funding.

Furthermore, there should be a periodical analysis of the drugs circulating around campus. At the moment "there is no laboratory in the state of Vermont which can and will analyze samples." (Dr. Steffenhagen, UVM). We could organize a pressure group to get such a laboratory. There have been some amazing concoctions going around the names of acid, mescaline and speed. If people had any idea of what they were taking, they might be more apt to think before trying. Until such a laboratory is established in Vermont, we can find some legal way to have samples tested by an out of state medical laboratory several times a year.

Another idea that came up during the Symposium is the setting up of some sort of permanent source of information—medical, sociological, psychological, legal — on drug use and abuse. There is a lot of worthwhile and well-written information available among all the "myths."

Finally, the most important thing is to include the town in whatever is done. Any services must be equally open to high school students or anyone who might need help or information.

As the organizer of the Symposium, I was very pleased with its achievements. I think the people who were involved with it benefitted greatly. I hope that we can build from these beginnings.

Reva Seybolt
Chairman of BOG

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